BOARD MEETING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Joe Serna Jr., CalEPA Building
1001 I Street

2nd Floor

Byron Sher Auditorium Sacramento, California

Tuesday, June 16, 2009 9:39 a.m.

HE SUK JONG CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER LICENSE NUMBER 12918

Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 APPEARANCES 2 3 **BOARD MEMBERS** 4 Ms. Margo Reid Brown, Chair 5 Ms. Sheila Kuehl 6 Mr. John Laird 7 Ms. Carole Migden 8 Ms. Rosalie Mulé 9 10 STAFF Mr. Mark Leary 11 Mr. Elliot Block 12 13 Ms. Tracey Cottingim Mr. Tom Estes 14 15 Ms. Kristen Garner Ms. Elizabeth Huber 16 17 Mr. Howard Levenson Mr. Bill Orr 18 19 Ms. Rubia Packard 20 Mr. Ted Rauh 21 22 ALSO PRESENT 23 Mr. Glenn Acosta, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 24 25 Mr. Chuck Helget, Republic Services

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1	Mr. Nick Lapis, Californians Against Waste
2	Mr. George Larson, Waste Management, Inc.
3	Mr. Michael Mohajer, Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Task Force
4 5	Ms. Rachel Oster, Recology
6	Mr. Herman Robbins, Kern County Waste Management Department
7 8	Mr. Larry Sweetser, Rural Counties Environmental Services Joint Powers Authorities
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and approved for accuracy. 1 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Good morning. Welcome 2 to the June meeting of the California Integrated Waste 3 Management Board. I'd like to call the meeting to order and ask Kristin to call the roll. 4 5 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Kuehl? 6 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Here. 7 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Laird? 8 BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: Here. EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: 9 Migden? 10 (Board Member Migden is not present.) EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Mulé? 11 BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Here. 12 13 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Brown? CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Here. 14 15 We'll hold the roll open, and Member Migden 16 will be here shortly. 17 I would like to remind people to turn their 18 cell phones into vibrate mode. There are speakers on the back -- speaker slips on the back table. 19 20 would like to speak to any of items on the agenda 21 today, please bring your slip to Kristen. 22 Ask any Members if they have any ex partes 23 to report. 24 (No audible response.) 2.5 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: All up-to-date. And ask

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Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 everybody to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance. 2 (Whereupon, the Pledge of 3 Allegiance was recited in unison.) 4 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you. Our first 5 report is from the Executive Director, Mark. MR. LEARY: Good morning, Madam Chair and 6 7 Two items for my Executive Director's One is a follow on to the Board's direction 8 in regards to the financial assurance regs from last 9 10 month. As we came to appreciate the implementation of that direction, we came to understand that going 11 12 forward with development of regs pursuant to that 13 direction and providing for a 45-day commentary, we 14 would still also need to include in those regs some reference to how the closed or closing landfills would 15 16 be affected. And with the changing direction on open 17 and active landfills pursuant to your direction last 18 month, we ultimately have two sets of regs that would go forward. 19 20 In conversations among ourselves and, 21 actually, in conversations I've had with a couple of you since then, our suggested approach -- or 22 23 recommended approach would be to try to make very 24 rapid progress on the issue of closed and closing 2.5 landfills here in the next month or two, come back to

the Board in August with recommendations for actions for providing direction in regards to closed and closing landfills, and then with both directions solidified, go forward at that point with one reg package that will provide clarity for our stakeholders in regards to both open and active pursuant to your direction last month and closed and closing pursuant to direction you would give us in August and do it once rather than, potentially, twice.

But in offering that -- or in suggesting that approach, I would also suggest that if we -- our optimism is not justified and we can't get direction -- we can't reach a reasonable conclusion for the closed and closing landfills in August, we would go ahead and launch that direction in the 45-day period for open and active immediately, and then we'll hold off on making -- in further resolving and further effort in regards to closed and closing.

And in the optimistic approach, again as we move forward on closed and closing in our interest in moving quickly, that expeditiousness will not be at the cost of the Board Members. We will keep you abreast of progress. We will not attempt to jam a decision to you at the last minute simply because we've taken a while to get there in August. If we

can't give you a reasonable amount of time in considering the options that we've developed in effort conversations with our stakeholders, then we won't go in August and we'll go back to the July direction.

That sounds a little confusing, maybe, but the justification simply is rather than doing two completely different reg packages, if we can get the direction on closed and closing, we can do it in one and have the whole issue taken care of or in a more efficient way, at least in our view.

And then I do have a second item, but if you have questions, I'd be happy to entertain.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: I would be fine with that as long as there is the backstop that the package moves forward. And this issue has been discussed over the last 18 months, so it is an issue that has been somewhat discussed with our stakeholders. They seem —— or I am hoping that they are primed and ready to look at the issue and make some resolution. And if it isn't obvious at the beginning of July, then I think that we do need to do it separately.

MR. LEARY: We do have an interaction scheduled with the stakeholders in early July, so we're ready to start that conversation. And as you suggest, we've had lots of conversations, and the

and approved for accuracy. 1 issues are primed and focused. 2 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Sheila? BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I'd like some 3 commitment about a timeline for the Board. 4 5 MR. LEARY: Yes, ma'am. 6 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Because I -- you know, 7 I know that everyone does their best, but I often feel 8 that I get information very late. And all week -- all that means is that I would have to say, "I don't have 9 10 enough information," and we end up in the same place 11 only two months later. MR. LEARY: Well, I will commit to briefing 12 13 you and all the Board Members at least via e-mail 14 after that stakeholder interaction in July so you'll know exactly what occurred in that meeting and how the 15 16 issues got focused. And then to the extent that we're ready to present options to the Board in August -- our 17 normal timeline would be to provide the items two or 18 three weeks in advance of the Board meeting. 19 20 say if I can't get you that information three weeks in 21 advance of the Board meeting, then all bets are off. 22 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: In advance of the --23 The August consideration. MR. LEARY: 24 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, can I ask, maybe 25 to bridge the gap, what is the date of the meeting in

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July, first of all, Ted?

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MR. RAUH: It's the 9th of July.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Can we have a notetaker or some sort of compilation of what transpired, and that information -- it's always available, but I'd like it at least on each of the Member's calendar so they -- and/or their advisor can either participate, listen in, or at least keep track of it, and then get some sort of a compilation of the discussion at the meeting within the week afterwards. That way we've got some information from the stakeholder input prior to you taking it, digesting it, and developing a reg package.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I have an additional request if the Board agrees. Of information that's available now, one of the things that I think is important for the Board to consider is the impact on those who are already maintaining closed landfills or are about to begin maintaining them and what the situation is in terms of the guarantees that they have made, what are the insurances that they were required to put up or put up or how were they doing it, because we may decide, you know, we want to enforce the same kind of issues or we want to have a different transition issue or timeline or whatever, and it's

important for us to know what is the impact on people who already have certain expectations and have taken certain actions. That should be available now.

MR. LEARY: It is.

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BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Because when I get a compilation of what everybody said at a meeting, it's kind of like a compilation of what everybody said at a meeting, so that doesn't help me. It's like I can -- if you want to hire me as a consultant for \$50.00 right now, I can tell you what many of the stakeholders are going to say: "We put up some money, and we don't want to put up any more. Thank you."

And you don't have to pay the \$50.00; I was just kidding. So I think that information, so I can understand what impact my decision or my thoughts will have on people who already have expectations, that would help.

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Right, I agree.

MR. LEARY: And we do have it as you suggest. In fact, I think Ted could probably get it to you by the end of the day, and to all the Members. And that will be where we start probably with our conversation with the stakeholders.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Yeah, electronically for me would be great because then I kind of know

where to put these things on my desktop.

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BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: I agree. That would be helpful.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you.

Any questions or requests for Members?

MR. LEARY: And then, Madam Chair, my second item is hardly newsworthy. We're an organization, as you've often attested, of remarkable individuals.

When an individual in our organization does something remarkable, I tend to be a little bit of a blabbermouth.

On Saturday, our Chief Counsel will be departing in Oceanside for a race across America as part of a bike team. And I'm very happy to report that Elliot has raised nearly \$10,000 in support of his bike team, Team Donate Life, which is about organ transplants, in support of organ transplants. And I think it will be -- we'll all be watching with great support and great enthusiasm as Elliot does this bike ride across America where he will ride and his team will ride nonstop for over six days, covering 3,000 miles and over 100,000 (verbatim) feet change in elevation as he goes across America. So I know you'll join me in supporting Elliot in that noble ride of his -- they call it the Race of Truth -- and he'll

Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 have our best wishes as he goes forward. And with that, Madam Chair, I conclude my 2 3 report. 4 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I want to see about that nonstop for six days. That's sort of amazing. 5 6 Do you sleep on the bike? CHAIRPERSON BROWN: I think "Good luck" is 7 8 inadequate. We wish you the best. 9 MR. BLOCK: Thank you. 10 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Well, with that, 11 we will move on. On our agenda, we have one audience 12 participant who would like to speak to an item on 13 consent, so we will hear that during the public 14 comment period, so I'll invite up Mike Mohajer. Did you want to make a few remarks regarding 15 16 Item 11, which is currently on consent? 17 MR. MOHAJER: Good morning, Madam Chair. Му name is Mike Mohajer, and I represent L.A. County 18 Solid Waste Management Committee Task Force. 19 20 I apologize for not being able to attend the 21 Strategic Policy Committee last week because of the budget crisis and also it's a financial hardship on 22 23 myself since I do this stuff as a volunteer and not 24 paid for it. 25 In reference to the Item 11, I have a number

and approved for accuracy. 1 of comments which I don't think I can go over in the 2 two minutes that I was given. So with that said, I 3 will be forwarding the comments in writing on behalf of the task force. Thank you. 5 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Mike. 6 actually, just for your information, if you do provide 7 them, we will -- obviously, all the Members of the 8 Board will get copies of the comments. And I believe it's the staff's intention to bring the item back in 9 10 August with the work staff work plan for further discussion. 11 12 MR. MOHAJER: That would be great. 13 you very much. 14 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: So for your reference, so if you would like to comment then. 15 16 Were there specific changes, or you just 17 wanted to address issues? MR. MOHAJER: Combination. Issues as well 18 as changes. And I will be submitting them in writing. 19 20 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Can I have some hint 21 about that before I speak to the task force on 22 Thursday so I don't get sandbagged with a question 23 here? 24 MR. MOHAJER: Well, you will get sandbagged, 25 so I'll let you know in advance.

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1	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Oh-oh. We'll make sure
2	you get the letter this afternoon.
3	MR. MOHAJER: Thank you.
4	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Mike.
5	BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: Madam Chair, I
6	appreciate the precedent that for once it's being
7	announced beforehand you'll be sandbagged. I think
8	that's great progress.
9	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: A preview of what's
10	ahead: The consent agenda includes items 1, 2, 3, 4,
11	5, and 11.
12	Does any member or anybody wish to pull any
13	items from the consent agenda for consideration or
14	discussion?
15	BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: Move to consent.
16	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Second.
17	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: It's been moved by
18	Member Laird and seconded by Member Mulé.
19	Kristen, can you call the roll on the
20	consent agenda.
21	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Kuehl?
22	BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Aye.
23	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Laird?
24	BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: Aye.
25	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Migden?

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1	BOARD MEMBER MIGDEN: Aye.
2	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Mulé?
3	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Aye.
4	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Brown?
5	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Aye.
6	The consent agenda item passes. Thank you
7	all.
8	Item 6 is on fiscal consent. There were no
9	items that were heard only in committee this month,
10	but items 7, 9, and 10 were pulled for future
11	consideration, and Item 8 revised, and 12 we will hear
12	as part of the full Board.
13	So we'll move first to Item 6, which is
14	under Permitting and Compliance, and I'll ask the
15	Committee Chair, Mulé, if you have a report.
16	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Yes, thank you, Madam
17	Chair.
18	We did hear four permits. All are on
19	consent and just approved. And I do want to make note
20	that one of the permits is for fully permitting an
21	existing composting facility, so I think I don't
22	know how many months in a row now we've had a
23	composting facility before us for either a revised or
24	new permit.
25	We also certified Trinity County

and approved for accuracy. 1 Environmental Health Division as the LEA for the county. And, again, it's on fiscal consent, which we 2 3 will hear shortly is we approved the grant awards for the Farm and Ranch Solid Waste Cleanup Program. 5 Item 7 and 9 were pulled as you mentioned. 6 And then also on Item 6, the Committee did 7 direct Staff to review the programs for criteria for 8 better utilizing those funds. So with that, I conclude my report. 9 Thank 10 you. CHAIRPERSON BROWN: 11 Thank you. 12 And then I'll go first to Ted. 13 MR. RAUH: Yes, thank you, Chair Brown and 14 Board Members. I'm Ted Rauh, program director for the Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program. 15 16 And Item 6, as Board Member Mulé indicated, 17 is recommendation to you to approve five grants that will constitute the third cycle of the farm and ranch 18 grant program for this year. Those five grants will 19 20 address 19 sites and total \$300,011. 21 Staff recommends that you approve the grants and adopt Resolution 2009-79. And that concludes the 22 23 staff's presentation. 24 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Ted. 2.5 Does anybody have any questions on this

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Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 item? BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Madam Chair, I would 2 like to move Resolution 2009-79. 3 4 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Second. 5 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: It's been moved by 6 Member Mulé, seconded by Member Kuehl. 7 Kristen, can you call the roll. 8 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Kuehl? 9 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Aye. 10 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Laird? BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: 11 Aye. 12 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Migden? 13 BOARD MEMBER MIGDEN: Aye. EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: 14 Mulé? 15 BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Aye. 16 EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Brown? 17 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Aye. 18 The motion passes, and we will move next to 19 our full Board items and start with Item 8 revised. 20 Ted? 21 MR. RAUH: Yes, thank you. Item 8 is 22 response to the Board direction of last month to 23 develop a short and concise report to the legislature 24 outlining the critical work that the Board's done in 2.5 response to AB 2296. As a result, Staff produced this

three-page summary which includes the recommendation which the Board directed Staff to put in the report.

As a result of it being released for public review, we have received some comments back from stakeholders indicating that perhaps Staff's effort to make something very concise has been successful in its being concise but also perhaps a bit too concise and with not enough clarity with regard to the background and basis for the recommendation.

So with that, obviously, you're going to hear from other stakeholders and you have your own views about proceeding, but at your direction, one option might be for the staff to take the results of the conversation today and return to you with a revision to this document that perhaps provides a bit more clarity with regard to the recommendations for Policy Committee next month at which time we could hopefully have hit the mark successfully, and you'd be prepared to adopt and forward that document on to the appropriate legislative members.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay.

MR. RAUH: Just if I may say, we do have a brief presentation, as you can see, behind you; and to make it is Bill Orr.

This will be Bill's last formal presentation

for the Board. As you know, he is leaving, so we're hoping for kindness in terms of his treatment today, which he always gets, by the way.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you for the addition. We'll always be kind. And only because it's your last presentation will we allow it.

I will say that I appreciate the stakeholders commenting as it's coming forward. I think our intention was to make it brief so that people would read it, but if they choose to read just a section, we don't want to omit a line or a word or something that could be clarification. So I'm assuming you're talking about minor modifications and not major modifications.

MR. RAUH: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. So just for that point. And I will say I think it's important, since it's due to the legislature July 1st and the Strategic Policy is after that, that we informally indicate or communicate with the legislature that the report has been under consideration, we have a draft, and we're making some minor modifications, and so it will be transmitted. That way they at least have the courtesy of us acknowledging that we're preparing and continuing to work on it.

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BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: You know, we could go entirely the other way, which is to call this an executive summary or, you know, our report and "See 14 attachments," which could be everything that we considered in coming to these conclusions, which shows the work of the Board, I suppose, if it's not -- and it doesn't -- I was just talking to Jennifer about how a staff person -- since Jen was on my staff for 14 years -- how a staff person was treated. And she said there might be seven people in the building who would want to read everything, and that -- you know, that would be fine. So we could consider what the sort of addenda and attachments might be, but I'm not saying it's required. I like the notion of a short summary that a committee chair like me could read and get the information from and never look at the attachments, but it's possible my staff would want to dig through them.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Let me ask a clarifying question, if I might. In transmittal of the climate report, there was the summary and a disk that had all the attachments on it.

Mould that be sufficient to -- rather than making the 14 attachments on paper that is voluminous, plus goes to the other extreme -- I mean, or we could

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make five or six and walk them around and give them the option of the full -- maybe a disk --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: They generally go in the recycling bin if they come in paper, but this way they can be shared with the people who --

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Want it. And I hope there's at least seven or eight that might read it.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Yeah, I think that's about the right number.

MR. RAUH: And as the report is developed now, there are actual links, so they can go to our Web page and download the documents that they want, but we could also incorporate them into a CD as well.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: We'll noodle with that part of it and see what's the most appropriate and efficient way to make sure that they -- they do acknowledge the tremendous amount of work that has been put into development of this document, you know, over the last 18 to 24 months or three to five years with Staff and stakeholders.

MS. HUBER: Madam Chair, if I could say, we actually have in Government Code several years ago encouraged that we should start sending just executive summaries over or letters linking to where you can find it on our Web site or using disks for obvious

Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 reasoning. So we do have a list in the legislative office of key staffers that like hard copies, so we 2 3 can work with program staff on that as well. 4 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Excellent. Thank you. Before we have audience, does any Member 5 6 have any questions or comments? 7 Actually, we need to go to Bill, who's going to make his last presentation as a member of the staff 8 9 on this item. Hopefully, you'll be before us in your 10 new capacity, talking to us about chips as well. MR. ORR: 11 After a year. 12 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: After a year, of course. 13 MR. ORR: Thank you, Madam Chair and Board 14 One thing I have learned in 23 years with the Board is when to make a short presentation, so I'm 15 16 going to endeavor to do that right now. 17 For the record, my name is Bill Orr. the Division Chief of Cleanup, Closure, and Financial 18 19 Assurances Division. 20 What we've got on this first slide is the

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numbers also so that it's clear how we rolled up those numbers from the documents that we've been talking about.

And then just as additional emphasis, the last item is the key public meetings and documents list. There's currently a handful of items there, and at the Board's direction, we could add some additional key documents to make sure that everyone had the most important things to consider from our effort over the last several years.

Briefly reviewing the post-closure
maintenance numbers, as we've talked about, based on
the closure or post-closure maintenance cost estimates
over a period of 100 years, the total cost would be
\$5.6 billion for all 282 landfills that are part of
the landfill system. Currently 2 billion of that
5.6 billion is assured, which leaves, depending on
which option the Board chose, between 100 million and
900 million in potential default exposure.

Based on the direction from last month's

Board meeting, it's actually on the low end -- what

I'll call the "sweet spot" of the default exposure -
in the order of one to two hundred million dollars

that could not be addressed further through

regulations because it would actually drive up the

level of default -- potential default exposure.

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Similarly, on corrective action, the rolled up number is between \$1.8 billion and \$2.5 billion for corrective action costs over that same 100-year period. \$1.8 billion was what was estimated based on using the financial exposure model that took into account the 282 landfills, the frequency type, and cost of corrective action that -- for both water quality and non-water quality.

The additional \$700 million would be for the major maintenance or the final cover replacement, figured at once every 200 years. To some degree, that amount may be partly covered under the base corrective action, so that's why that number is presented as a range. Of that, currently \$134 million is assured to the Water Board for reasonably foreseeable water quality corrective action.

The potential default exposure for this particular subject, the corrective action, is between one and two hundred million dollars based on the Board's direction last month, but it does not include any additional amount for extraordinary corrective action.

So in summary, for a combined post-closure maintenance and corrective action over 100 years, the

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remaining residual default based on the Board's direction in May is between three and four hundred million dollars that really cannot be addressed through regulatory means. The need for funding for that would be over the next 100 years, and that leads us to the recommendation that the legislature should consider the possibility of establishing a statewide pooled fund to address that projected three to four hundred -- that should be million dollars, not thousand dollars -- residual financial exposure for post-closure maintenance and corrective action.

The legislature may also want to size the pooled fund to include an additional amount for extraordinary corrective action and that the pooled fund should be raised not immediately but over that 100-year period for its use for both post-closure maintenance and corrective action as needed for solid waste landfills for which the owner operator has defaulted.

And that concludes my presentation. Are there any questions?

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: I'll start with Sheila.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Just in terms of the recommendation to the legislature about pooled fund, in light of the fact that some of the publics are

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having a bit of a heart attack over the issue of whether they have to participate in the same pool as the privates -- and we haven't actually made that decision one way or the other -- if we could make it "pooled funds" or "fund" or "funds." It's a very small change but at least signals that we didn't make the decision that what we mean is a pooled fund.

Now, there's still objections to the whole notion and that, I think, we are taking a position that we will recommend to the legislature that they consider it. But, of course, I can tell you that wouldn't be the be-all, end-all for the legislature anyway. So that's where the discussions are going to go on. But at least if we could say "pool" or "poolables" (verbatim), you know, or "fund" or "funds," it would not appear that we had foreclosed two of them or whatever.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: I agree, and I think that those are the kind of changes and clarifications that we're looking for in the minor changes and modifications.

I think it omitted the part, Bill, that you mentioned, the building up of the fund over a hundred years as opposed to somewhat the sizing of the pooled fund is unclear.

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I will say for my own personal, you know, clarification, I certainly hope we look at zero landfill before 200 years, you know, and alternatives of energy production. It seems to be part of our GHG, our climate consideration, so -- not that we want to put everybody out of business, we're just looking at new ways of handling things, hopefully, within 200 years.

But do we have any other questions? We do have a stack of speaker slips but don't want to preclude questions of Bill from the dais first.

Let me invite our speakers and say

if anybody -- once you speak, if we speak and you want

to come back, I would certainly welcome the

opportunity for members, as we always do, to come back

for clarification or questions after Board Members

have spoken, but we like to hear from you.

So, Glen Acosta, we will start with you.

MR. ACOSTA: Good morning, Madam Chair and Board Members. I'm Glen Acosta with L.A. County Sanitation Districts.

First, if I may, I wanted to congratulate

Bill Orr on his new endeavor. For myself, I just want
to say it's been a pleasure working with Bill over the
last few years; very approachable. While we may not

agree on many things, he has made himself available to discuss issues and hear our input. So I appreciated that. Thank you, Bill.

And now for the Board agenda itself, you know, the pooled fund was one of the most controversial items discussed over the last three years, and I don't think we ever really got to a consensus point.

And I think one of the reasons for that is that in order for local government and public agencies to really be amenable or supportive to the idea of a pooled fund, they really have to see a benefit to it, because right now what we see is a pooled fund is just another payment to the state that we'll never see again. Right now we see a reg package that really creates a huge financial burden on every operator in the state and local government. Right now we see local government/public agencies really managing the risk of our own sites and not being necessarily a risk to the state. And right now we see the Waste Board trying to address every conceivable risk that may exist, even those that we believe don't really exist.

And a good example of that is the currently proposed corrective action. The notion that every operator will have to replace the entire landfill

cover is really not realistic or a real risk.

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As you know, most covers are soil or dirt. Dirt has a long history on earth; it's been around for millions of years, and it will probably continue to be around for a while. And the current reg package is essentially a rolling 30 X. And I say that because many operators have an existing corrective action, and they will be eligible for a step down even though they've probably done everything the regional boards have asked of them -- have installed all the environmental control systems -- and are now just monitoring the results of those efforts.

So in order to garner the support of local government agencies like ourselves, there really needs to be reasonableness in the current reg package and some cost-effectiveness associated with it. And at minimum, if there is some relief given once the pooled fund is adopted, then, I think that will create a more amenable environment of support.

And those are my comments. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Glen. Hold for questions from the dais.

Sheila?

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Thank you very much and thanks for your cover to the letter and various

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explanations that you've sent. I have two questions:

One is what do you think the pooled fund is to be used

for, from your point of view?

MR. ACOSTA: Well, it shouldn't be just another layer of financial assurance on top --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: What would it be used for, Glen? Are you saying nothing?

MR. ACOSTA: No, no. Our position originally was that it would be a reasonable cost-effective insurance to the state in case of an operator defaulting on their obligations and in case of default on corrective action. I think that's been our stated position. But you're essentially incorporating all that risk management into the current reg package so it's a disincentive now to participate in a pooled fund since you've created a huge financial framework that deals with all the risks that Staff has pointed out, so it's almost like you're double-charging for something that you're already accounting for in the reg package.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: So you mean because -you say essentially a 30 X although it steps down for
appropriate maintenance. You're saying because those
financial assurances are retained for regular
maintenance and potentially for corrective action,

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that the only purpose of the pooled fund is in case of default and everything -- and default's already covered?

MR. ACOSTA: Well, first of all, a default is unlikely for a public entity, so -- three quarters of landfills are public --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Why is default unlikely for a public entity in the current environment? I mean, I understand. You still got a landfill there and you're still responsible, but you're not actually -- all the publics are not putting money in the bank, necessarily. They're guaranteeing it on the basis of actions that they can take or money that they think is coming in. I don't know that -- I understand that the publics feel that they are probably more likely to still be around than the privates. The privates don't necessarily agree in the current environment. So I don't know how we can feel secure.

MR. ACOSTA: I think the best answer I can give you is that we recognize that the Waste Board feels that there is a financial risk out there and that there is a possibility of defaults, though rare, across the state, and so we see the need for a pooled fund as a backstop measure. However, it should really

be a packaged deal where you're taking that into consideration when you develop the reg package. And it just seems that the reg package itself is loaded with financial demands already on the operator and you're now adding a pooled fund on top of that with not relieving the package.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, let me ask

Sheila's question in a different way because she asked

the question and we did get a very lengthy, detailed

answer, but I don't think you answered to my

satisfaction her original question.

So if a pooled fund were created, what in the reg package that's currently that you're saying is in excess would you feel are the things that should be included and covered in the pooled fund? Is it the cap replacement? Is it certain kinds of catastrophic failure which would include X, Y, and default?

I mean, that to me was your question. I don't know if it was, but that's a question that I have.

MR. ACOSTA: Let me address that, if I can.

The elements of the reg package should be consider -reconsider there's a pooled fund are for the

step-downs. I think we all feel that good performance
is absolutely necessary, but you have criteria in

there for existing corrective action and new corrective action.

An existing corrective action as a criteria for a step-down really shouldn't be part of that because you're taking care of things that the regional board is asking for. So if you change that, then the step-down is for future bad performers, or you're not addressing something that is new. That's number one.

The number two, the replacement of the entire landfill cover as a corrective action funding is a huge imposition on all landfill operators. For us as an agency, if we had to replace each landfill -- or a fund for each replacement of our landfills' covers, that's on the order of \$200 million. And I'm sure if you start adding up everyone across the state, it's probably a billion dollar mandate right there. So I would say for a pooled fund, that should be in there.

So those are two things, right off the bat, that I can think of that should be in one or the other; it can't be both.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I think we -- I don't think this is a question necessarily to Mr. Acosta, but I think we should clarify because my impression, honestly, was that the potential range for the funds

that we want available for potential corrective action, non -- well, water and non-water combined could have far exceeded the cost of replacing the cover and/or been lower.

And to some extent, we may have -- I think we need to discuss whether we chose that particular aspect not because we always think that the cover's going to need to be replaced, although it's possible that within a hundred years it will, but because the amount was kind of in the mid range and we didn't want to require the higher number which was estimated as a potential for corrective actions, water and non-water combined.

So in a sense -- and I'm not certain whether this is the case, but it may be related more to a number than it's related to the actual occurrence of the replacement of a cover although, as you said, dirt's been around. But, you know, after a number of years, that cover is going to be different than it was when it was first spread over there.

MR. ACOSTA: Could I mention a couple things, if I may?

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Sure.

MR. ACOSTA: The post-closure maintenance plan includes restoring or fixing whatever tears,

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whatever settlement effects have been occurring at the landfill as you go, so you are maintaining that cover over the post-closure period. So it's not like all of a sudden, wow, you no longer have a cover. And there is a tremendous disconnect in terms of relative cost between water quality and this new replacement of entire cover.

For Puente Hills Landfill, just as an example, if I recall correctly, the water quality corrective action is on the order of, say, 5 million or less. To replace the entire landfill cover, now you're talking \$30 million. So there is a complete disconnect right there.

Now, it would be much more reasonable if the non-water quality was site specific. Like if you had a landfill where you had a history of landslides in a certain area, then you would say, Okay, I need to account for that possibility as a corrective action; that's reasonably foreseeable. But you can't assume that all landfills are going to be subject to landslides, that all landfills are going to lose their cover. It's just not appropriate. It should be more site specific. Whatever you think that your site is most susceptible to, that's what you should be funding for.

Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: We're not putting you on 2 the spot. We do have a lot of speakers. But I think 3 there's a lot of questions. 4 MR. ACOSTA: Sure. 5 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: You know, we intended 6 and we were hoping to get a lot of this on the table 7 during the workshop that we had prior to our 8 consideration of the regs, and maybe some of it wasn't fettered out during that roundtable discussion, but 9 10 these are the kind of questions and the information that we're looking for in helping to formulate these 11 12 kind of decisions. 13 So, you know, I'm looking forward to more 14 information coming, comparisons, analysis so that we have the information to provide -- you know, in making 15 16 informed decisions. So I appreciate you bringing them 17 to us. It would have been helpful last month as well. But we appreciate -- I mean, I think now that we've 18 19 got it, it's very helpful. 20 MR. ACOSTA: Thank you very much. 21 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Did you have a question 22 before we -- we do still have a couple.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Our next speaker is Mike

questions and comments until after all the speakers.

I'm going to save my

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ:

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1 Mohajer.

Thanks, Glen.

MR. MOHAJER: Good morning again, Madam
Chair and Members of the Board. My name is Mike
Mohajer, and I'm representing L.A. County Task Force.
And I too want to congratulate Bill for his
retirement, and he's been wonderful to work with, and
wish him the best as he becomes a retired person like
me for the time being. And also I want to
congratulate Elliot, and I appreciate what he is going
to do and -- due to what Mark Leary said.
Congratulations.

So with that said, Madam Chair, as we have stated in the past, the task force remain opposed to the pooled fund for the following reason: One of the things that we have said in the past was that there is a significant difference between the public agency versus the private sectors.

And public agency is the cities and counties. We are going to continue to remain in place, and I can further substantiate that point that even with the state in financial situation like today, they are still looking toward the local government to bail them out. And so when we own a landfill and we operate, the situation is the same because we are

still going to be held liable. Why are we being held liable is because under the state's constitution, we are required to provide for the solid waste management of our citizens and -- under the state constitution. Then if we don't do that, then we are in violations.

Now, once we get involved with the collection of trash, we are considered generators, and we are liable. Has it happened in the past? Yes. As I mentioned before, I have been involved personally with four landfills. And when I was working for County of Los Angeles, we have paid in excess of 8, 9 million dollars, all during the past few years. It's not a 10 years ago or 20 years ago; this is the past few years. And that's why one of the reasons the task force is opposed to the pooled fund.

This second issue that I would like to also raise is that we don't agree with the statement that it is put out in the staff recommendation and also in the PowerPoint presentation that they said -- and I'm just sort of quoting that "to properly respond and limit environmental damage, state needs to get involved" and that's why they need three to four hundred million dollars.

And what I just said before, we are held, as a generator, liable for cleaning up; the state is not,

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only for the portion of the waste that the state generate, such as the Waste Board, and for the portion of the waste that is being generated in this building, but that's just about it.

And, also, another statement has been made that the 300 to 400 million dollars is needed for the post-closure maintenance and corrective actions that cannot be addressed through regulations. And that's what that three to four hundred million dollars is needed.

And myself being a part of the consulting group for the past two years, and I still really like to know what are the items that cannot be addressed for the closure and post-closure to the regulations. If it is through the regulations, then it is a responsibility of the Board, under the 2296, to come up for controlling that.

And the other item is that, again, my understanding was that a pooled fund is going to be used only for extraordinary corrective action. And from that aspect of it, we opposed it again because of being a local government. But if the Board wants to impose pooled fund at this -- recommend to the legislature for adoption of a pooled fund for extraordinary activities, as it's being called out,

then I would strongly recommend that at that time the local government ought to be held not responsible for providing for this extraordinary -- and this is an issue that I have raised many times in the past, and answering Board Member Kuehl, but it was really refreshing that after two years when you added the word "s" at the end of the "pooled funds." And, you know, that sort of thing means a lot for the local government, but it has taken about two years for me to even hear that little "s" at the end of "pooled funds."

So if the pooled fund make a difference between the public agency versus the private sector or if you want to make only one pooled fund, then local government must not be held liable for activities for which the pooled fund is being allocated for.

So with that, I can answer the questions.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: What do you mean

"liable," Mike?

MR. MOHAJER: "Liable" means, as I stated, right now the local government, because of our responsible for protecting public health and safety at local level at making arrangement for solid waste collection, we are liable, as a generator, for cleaning up, should a landfill generating environment

and approved for accuracy. 1 -- or creating environmental contamination --BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Your own landfills? 2 3 MR. MOHAJER: Yes, I'm just talking about landfills as a whole. 4 5 So if the local government is putting the 6 money aside and give that money to state and make the 7 state to be responsible for that pooled fund, then 8 that pooled fund is being collected to do certain activities. For those activities that a pooled fund 9 10 is being allocated to, then the local government should not be held liable. 11 12 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: So you mean for your 13 own landfills beyond the extent of the pooled fund, 14 the county's own landfill -- I mean, the local government's own landfill? 15 16 MR. MOHAJER: Only for the portion of the 17 pooled fund that has been allocated for extraordinary corrective action. 18 19 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: So let's say the pooled 20 fund is drained to pay for --MR. MOHAJER: At that time the local 21 22 government is still going to be responsible. This is 23 the problem that we have as a local. 24 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: You mean you want some 2.5 kind of language that indicates that the -- those who

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and approved for accuracy. 1 contribute to the pooled fund are not liable beyond 2 their contribution to the pooled fund except for their 3 own landfills? 4 MR. MOHAJER: No, I didn't say that. I said 5 they are not going to be liable for the activities --6 plural -- for which the pooled fund has been formed 7 for, whatever that may be. 8 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Uh-huh. 9 MR. MOHAJER: I'm going beyond what you've 10 mentioned. It is an insurance. Basically, the pooled fund is an insurance. 11 12 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: So you think that if 13 the pool is drained for an activity that's not in 14 L.A. county, that the activity for which it's paying, they could come back to the members of the pooled fund 15 16 for more money? 17 MR. MOHAJER: No, that's not what I'm just 18 saying. 19 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I don't understand what 20 you mean by "liability" because you've said this 21 several times to us, and I still don't understand it. 22 MR. MOHAJER: Local government is still 23 liable as it stands right now, and I'm saying since 24 the recommendation is to form a pooled fund -- and

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that pooled fund is being formed for what purposes, as

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an insurance for doing what? And under that as insurance to do what, then they have to be protected for that purpose, so it's not going to be a double-dipping.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Mike, why don't you add examples. Do a for-instance.

MR. MOHAJER: You give --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I think he's saying that if you contribute to a pooled fund and there's a major meltdown of some kind, that the operator of the closed landfill should not be liable for the actions that have to be taken, rather the pool should pay for it, which is the intent of a pool.

MR. MOHAJER: No.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: I think he's saying if L.A. county pays into a split pooled fund and the pooled fund is created for the purpose of, say, a catastrophic occurrence like a complete cap failure.

MR. MOHAJER: Right.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: So the pooled fund originally is identified as a "Cap Failure Mechanism."

L.A. county pays into a public-only split pooled fund.

There's a cap failure. The pooled fund pays for the replacement, and L.A. county is not liable for anything that results from the repair of the cap

1 failure. Is that correct, or clarify.

MR. MOHAJER: To certain degrees -- I said we have two choices of discussing: Having a pooled fund -- one pooled fund or having two pooled funds.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: That's not the question that we're asking right now. I'm asking you to clarify.

MR. MOHAJER: You are qualifying your question because you said pooled fund that public participated in.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, I know. We've added the "s," we've talked about a split pooled fund so that public entities are not subsidizing a private company. So in the instance -- I mean, all this is conjecture anyway because there isn't a pooled fund, it's merely a suggestion that a pooled fund is an option. We added the "s." All these details get worked out, but I think we're trying to understand what your suggestion is or what you are trying to get us to understand as a situational event.

MR. MOHAJER: Well, let's repeat again.

Now, we already have the funding for the closure and post-closure and corrective actions. Those funds are all there. And everything that is mentioned is going to be maintained by the Waste Board in perpetuity

1 until such time as the state determines there is no 2 more potential environmental hazards.

So now in addition to that, in addition to all the moneys that goes for the closure, post-closure, and corrective action, we are going to also create a pooled fund, and that pooled fund is that insurance in case of extraordinary. And for that things, then I'm just saying the locals should not be held liable nor should the private be held liable.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Thank you, Mike.

MR. RAUH: Chair Brown, could I -- just while the next speaker comes up -- just make one observation?

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Yeah, the next speaker is going to be Chuck Helget, so I'll let him make his way up while you're adding.

MR. RAUH: Thank you. I would just add briefly that the recommendation as it's stated in the report is to deal with those issues where -- whether it's one or two funds -- either the private operator or the public operator does not have the funds to carry out the activity. The recommendation is to size of funds to deal with financial default or failure, not necessarily what's failed but failure of that entity to be able to perform whatever is necessary.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: True. We'll go into
that later and clarify that because, you know, we need
clarification on that. Plus, you know, if a pooled
fund is created in the legislature for another
purpose, you know, I think that that's what we're
getting to. So we need some clarity around this whole
issue because it seems that it's murked up. But thank
you. I appreciate your clarifying that part of it for
us.

Chuck.

MR. HELGET: Madam Chair and Members of the Board. I'm Chuck Helget, representing Republic Waste Services.

Board Member Kuehl, I can't help bantering back to you. You stole my closing line when you said earlier that we've given enough money, we don't want to give any more.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: But you're getting
19 paid --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: You don't have to pay my consulting fee either.

MR. HELGET: First of all, I'd very much like to echo the other comments about Bill.

Bill, your calm demeanor and your willingness to always respond to phone calls is

seriously going to be missed in this whole process.

It's been a hard couple of years going through the

2296 process, but you've made it easier. Thank you.

And my compliments to Staff, also, on preparation of the report to the legislature from the Board. We certainly believe that brevity is the way to go with this report. And we think in terms of at least process, the way the report is constructed right now it represents fairly and accurately the process that we have followed since AB 2296 was adopted in 2006, I guess.

We do believe, however, that the numbers in the report are somewhat confusing, the numbers that reflect the magnitude of the problem that we have confronted and continue to confront, in that they do greatly inflate the perceived risk to the state and that they really do not accurately reflect recent actions by the Board and in going forward, really, the reality of what the future looks like for landfills.

For example, my favorite example is the Phase I regulations. You adopted the Phase I regulations, which required clarity in reporting our cost estimates. You've increased the standards for preparing those cost estimates. And by the very nature of those regulations, you have reduced the risk

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to the state because our cost estimates are going to go up. They're going to more accurately reflect the true cost of closure. And so we believe firmly that that is one of the elements that should be incorporated into these cost estimates.

Further, the estimates in your report -- and we've discussed this in the past -- are based on model. And that model is only as good as the data and the assumptions that go into that model. And as we have also noted in the past, we have concerns about the practical accuracy of those assumptions.

As an example, the report states that the Board estimates the 100-year cost of post-closure maintenance to be 5.6 billion over 100 years, but only about 2 billion is currently assured, and the potential default financial exposure could range from nearly 300 million to 900 million over 100 years.

In fact, the recent Board action to require a rolling 30-year financial assurance mechanism with a maximum allowed step down to 15 years will virtually eliminate those unassured risks. Thus the 5.6 billion estimate has really no relevance to the real world, and claiming an unassured risk balance of 3.56 billion is misleading at best.

The post-closure maintenance default

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estimate of 300 to 900 million is also misleading since 900 million represents the status quo and includes \$667 million worth of divestiture risk.

Members of the Board, no one testifying in front of you is considering the status quo as acceptable or a likely outcome of those regulations, and it shouldn't be the basis for your calculations and your representation of the risk to the legislature.

The option recently adopted by the Board, the 30 X with an earned drop-down to 15 X, carries a much lower default risk. We believe that default risk is somewhere between 111 and 185 million dollars. I almost said "billion."

The corrective action part of the report, the report states that the Board analysis indicates an estimated 1.8 to 2.5 billion in reasonably foreseeable corrective action costs that can be expected over the next 100 years, of which 134 million is currently assured.

First, the recent Board action to require corrective action cost to include in all cases cap replacement would require about \$1 billion of new financial assurances. And to the best of our knowledge, every representative of the regulated

Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 community, both public and private, believes that there is really no factual basis for the 1.8 to 2 3 2.5 billion estimate. This range does not reasonably represent -- does not represent reasonable nor 4 5 foreseeable costs. The most useful number for the legislature, 6 7 in our view, would be the Board's best estimate of the 8 potential default estimate for reasonably foreseeable corrective action, excluding divestiture risk over 100 9 10 years, which is well under \$200 million. Finally, we support the report's call for a 11 12 pooled fund but caution that our support relies on a 13 more accurate cost estimate of the risk to be covered 14 by that fund. Once submitted by the Board, this report will become the basis for subsequent actions by 15 16 the legislature, and we believe that delaying the 17 report for further review is prudent and, therefore, we support the staff's recommendations. Thank you. 18 19 CHAIR BROWN: Thank you, Chuck. 20 Any questions? No questions right now --21 for now. Thank you, though. Appreciate that. 22 Next speaker, Nick Lapis. 23 MR. LAPIS: Good morning, Madam Chair and

Board Members. Nick Lapis with Californians Against

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Waste.

1 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Is your microphone on,

2 Nick?

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MR. LAPIS: I don't think I have any control

4 of it.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Yeah, there's a button down there that says "Push." Make sure it's lit up, and then maybe just speak closer. You're tall. There you go. That's easier. Thank you.

MR. LAPIS: My comments are pretty in line with things we've said in the past, so I'm not going to go into too much detail. But we feel like at this point we haven't necessarily accomplished all that we think we have and all that we have claimed that we have in this report. We don't necessarily know what costs are still unassured, and there a lot of things that we haven't handled -- that we know we haven't handled, that we haven't brought out in this report, and we think at this point it's a little premature to be claiming victory and sort of saying, "Mission accomplished. We did the Phase II; we did the Phase I. Now we're going to have a pooled fund, and that's it -- oh, and we'll handle divestiture as well." And we sort of feel like that's the message being sent in this report.

We still need to go back and address the

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major maintenance issues, which we don't feel is covered. We still need to address the catastrophic failure and the extraordinary corrective action. We don't believe that's being covered either.

In terms of the financial mechanisms that we're allowing to be used here and the risk that that plays into, what effect does that have on our default risk, what effect does that have on the numbers that we have in this report?

In terms of non-water quality corrective action specifically -- and last time you voted to move forward on using a little bit more money but not necessarily addressing the full risk from corrective action in that package.

And at this point I think it would be prudent of us to be honest in the report of what is covered and what isn't covered and what the Board still needs to do in terms of potential future analysis, future rulemaking on all these different areas. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Do we have a question of Nick?

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: More of a comment than a question, Nick. We have heard your concerns, and I think that we've stated several times that this

report, or whatever we call it, to the legislature is not the end; and I want to stress that. We have said that we will continue this dialogue and that this report just represents, basically, our report to the legislature on the fulfillment of AB 2296.

But at least from my perspective, this is by no means the end of the dialogue. We do -- as you have mentioned, we have a number of issues that we need to continue to discuss, and I, for one, plan on doing that. And so I just want to make sure that we're clear on that.

MR. LAPIS: Yeah, and I appreciate the sentiment, and I think we would appreciate seeing that in the report, something along the lines of these are the things we know and we covered, these are the things we don't know, necessarily, enough about but we think we covered, these are the things we know we didn't covered but need to go back to, these are -- you know, some more realistic assessment of all those issues that we're still going to continue to work on going forward, because it kind of does sound like we're saying "Mission accomplished" in the report even though I realize that's not the intent.

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Well, the report is just to address AB 2296, so I guess that's my point is we

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are addressing fulfillment of the requirement of AB 2296. But, again, we have stated many times that this is not the end of the discussion by no means because we do have so many other issues, you know, as divestiture and other extraordinary corrective actions that we need to address.

MR. LAPIS: Okay. Thank you.

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thanks, Nick.

Our next speaker is Rachel Oster, Recology.

MS. OSTER: Good morning, Madam Chair,

Members of the Board. My name is Rachel Oster, representing Recology.

I don't want to be redundant, so I just want to say that I echo the comments that Chuck and Glen have made about the status quo estimates that have gone into the costs represented in the report to the legislature. But I did want to make one point about something that's missing from those costs that is of concern to Recology.

As the Waste Board has a strategic directive to reduce the amount of organics going into landfills, Recology has that same strategic directive. We do this through composting, through looking at alternative technologies, and we -- and we believe

that this limits the environmental threat that landfills can pose, and we think it's disheartening to see that this isn't covered or taken into consideration in the costs.

We had a workshop yesterday on financial incentives to reduce organics going into landfills to meet the strategic directives, and it's my feeling and Recology's feeling that we wouldn't be giving grants and loans to move away from organics disposal if we didn't think that there was going to be a real environmental benefit to reducing organics in landfills. So we would like some more time to revisit these issues and take this, among other things, into consideration, those cost estimates. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Hang on, Rachel.

Sheila?

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BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I think your point is very well taken for a new landfill, but we're talking about closing 252 landfills over the course of a number of years, all of which have organic material in them.

MS. OSTER: Right. Yeah, I think that there are other technologies that are on the horizon that will take care of that. I mean, I think mining is a real possibility. Plasma art technology is -- so

Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 closed landfills do have -- I think there's a potential to see them as assets, going into the 2 3 future, and to take that into consideration as well. 4 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: We might be able to 5 reduce financial assurances in 50 years when we see 6 this technology, I think. 7 MS. OSTER: That is a possibility. 8 CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Rachel. 9 Next speaker is Herman Robbins from Kern 10 County. 11 MR. ROBBINS: Good morning. I'd like to 12 thank the Board for giving me the time to just come 13 forward and just kind of express some of the 14 concerns that the --15 CHAIRPERSON: Herman, can you pull your 16 microphone. Thank you. 17 MR. ROBBINS: How's that? I would just like to thank the Board for 18 giving me the opportunity to come down this morning to 19 20 express what some of our concerns are regarding this 21 legislation and the proposal to approve this But, first, before I get started, I would 22 resolution. 23 like to thank the Board for a couple things: First of 24 all, we've been the recipient of a couple of loans 2.5 that we received from the Board, and I would like to

thank the Board for that. Second, I would like to congratulate Bill on his retirement. I wish I was there. That's all I can say.

But without holding up a lot of time and going into a lot of things that have already been said, we echo -- and we are part of the signatory to the letter that Glen Acosta has sent, and we have been totally against the creation of a pooled fund. We feel as though a pooled fund is basically is being created, basically, to solve any threats that may occur to the environment. And a pooled fund is basically created to, basically, protect the state from financial -- any financial impact from just something that's been unexpected.

And with that, that kind of talks to like what Mike Mohajer was saying is that's kind of like an insurance. Any threat that's to the state is actually a threat to the citizens of the state of California, and maybe we are trying to solve this problem at the wrong level.

If you go back and you try to create a pooled fund and you try to make those who are the stakeholders go back and pay for it or to go back and deal with promises that you have already made to stakeholders, you basically -- it's just too difficult

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to do, and maybe it's something that should be basically placed as a tax to everyone else. But that's something outside of this Board's realm. But I think we're trying to attack it at the wrong level.

Kern County also disagrees with the possibility of a complete cap failure. Most landfills are -- they're maintained; they're maintained on a monthly basis. We go through inspections. We go through the Water Board. And if a site is maintained, it's -- complete failure of the cap is almost -- that's something that's just not going to happen.

And in order for us to get out of maintaining these sites, what we're saying is that what we're going to do is we're going to do away with the regulatory agencies, and I don't think the Water Board is going to go anywhere.

What we do suggest, though -- and I know the Board is trying to move quickly through this -- is that I would suggest that maybe staff members -- we would like to invite them to come down and visit, say, like Kern County or other counties to maybe see what it is that we're dealing with and maybe some way we can bridge that gap. And you can come in and you can find out, you know, what our financial resources look like, why are we so against creating it, doing it this

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way, just what is it that we're up against. Maybe you can understand our world a little bit better. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Herman.

Our next speaker is George Larson.

MR. LARSON: Thank you Madam Chair. George Larson, representing Waste Management.

I too will try not to be repetitive, but one thing I will be repetitive on is standing in line to congratulate Bill Orr. I'm going to say that I congratulate him more than the previous speakers but certainly not as much as you because you're losing him as a staff person. I will miss him more because I was also a fellow staff person with him, so I've known him from both sides of the dais, and he is certainly a terrific leader, a thoughtful person, and one of your most competent staff. So I know you're going to miss him, and I wish him luck.

Back to what I will try not to be repetitive about is expressing on behalf of Waste Management and me too, if you will, for the testimony -- in fact, eloquent testimony provided by Chuck Helget, so -- and also Glen Acosta's comments on the impacts on utilizing the total replacement of a closure cap as a benchmark really doesn't seem to be substantiated in a

1 lot of scientific testing.

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So with that, I support Mr. Rauh's recommendation that there needs to be further refinement of the numbers and a further review of the information to be contained in the report. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, George.

Chuck, can we get a copy of your comments to the Board Members? At least I'd like to see them with some of the information numbers.

And then I'll go to what I think is our last speaker, given that I don't know if everyone's put their forms in, but Larry Sweetser.

MR. SWEETSER: Good morning, Board Members.

Larry Sweetser on behalf of the Rural County ESJPA. I

also want to echo the tribute to Bill. Wish you well

in your next endeavor.

I do want to start out with a point of agreement on the regulations and that post-closure maintenance discussion on being -- for more than 30 years. Those of us with a pledge of revenue in the public sector always felt that that would be a requirement anyway. In fact, our pledges recognize that fact, in that they're not limited on 30 years. Most of them have a provision that says -- states that that jurisdiction will provide financial assurance

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regardless of time, regardless of cost, we will find a way to pay for that, so it is already recognized in there.

Secondly, I do also agree with the parade of folks on the concerns about the cost assumptions in there. We do feel they're inflated. There will be problems at landfills. There have been problems, but the frequency of issues discussed so far we didn't feel were realistic.

On the pooled fund, I think we've made our point pretty clear and concerns about the concept of a pooled fund. We understand the Board's desire to seek authority for that. Continue to maintain that -- one of the major concerns with that, the pooled fund, are due to the fact that many of the details are lacking. And case in point was Member Kuehl's discussion about whether there should be an "s" or not on there. The concept of a combined or single fund has been a major issue. There's pros and cons both ways, and none of those have been fleshed out so far. So that's one of our concerns leading up to the pooled fund, along with many others.

We also agree that the need for a pooled fund has been lessened significantly. There's increased scrutiny on the financial assurance

estimates provided. The Board staff has much more authority to look at those costs and scrutinize and reject ones that they don't feel are valid. There's also increased coverage of issues, some of the non-water quality corrective actions. All of those are under consideration of things that need to be included or considered.

The fact that we went to a rolling 30 years, 30 X multiplier, also allows for more funds set aside on a local basis. And even the discussions on the pooled fund, it required that whatever operator, public or private, has to exhaust many other mechanisms before they even get access to a pooled fund. So a lot of that has decreased the need for a pooled fund.

The other -- you had also asked about the use for the pooled fund. There will be those cases where somebody completely walks away from a site.

That happened in the past, and the Board had to use some funds for that. But in all likelihood, the most significant need, at least on the public sector, is a short-term loan because you would also want that funds to be recovered in there.

There have been cases where we've had to put extraordinary costs into a landfill, but the

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jurisdiction found a way to get that funding without a pooled fund. They will continue to probably utilize that even with or without a pooled fund.

The other thing to keep in mind is that the pooled fund concept also overlaps with another of the Board's program, and that's the 2136 program for sites that are unwilling or unable to pay for whatever costs are associated. So any discussions of a pooled fund would have to take into account the overlap with that fund.

Lastly, if you do go forward with forwarding an executive summary with documents attached -- and I'm not -- I'm trying to think of what 14 documents I would select to include in that package because I'm not sure what you would do with those because there have been so many. It would help for those of us, probably, to have a look at those or know what they are, but I would also request that the Board include a lot of the stakeholder comments as part of that process in whatever package goes forward because some items we've reached agreement on, some we still maintain there's concerns, and we feel that would be appropriate to forward that with those concerns forwarded.

So with that, thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Larry.

Do we have any questions?

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BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: (Inaudible).

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Go ahead.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I think it's fabulous that you've all praised Bill Orr and then knocked down his numbers. So even though I have -- like all legislatures, I have deep pension envy because, of course, we don't get one -- I do congratulate as well. But what I'd like to, if I may, Madam Chair, is to ask Bill, because everybody says, "Oh, these numbers are inflated," for some review, perhaps, of how these numbers were -- the range appeared in his calculations because I think we ended up in mid range, frankly, on corrective action. Remember this is not a -- this addition, it increases the corrective action assurance to include non-water related possibilities, but it still includes the water related possibilities. wonder if we can have some comments by Bill about those ranges.

MR. RAUH: Certainly. If I can just make one sort of introductory comment to some of the concerns that have been raised about numbers, I think, deal with the brevity of the report in its attempt to describe what we think was the condition the Board

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found itself in at the beginning of the 2296 process, in other words, what was the total financial requirement to be able to carry out corrective action over a hundred years, what amount of that was assured and not assured in terms of financial instruments in place that would run out over different periods of time.

And I think in covering that information and then trying to bring from that down to the point in which the Board has made either decisions on regulations in terms of Phase I or in terms of making a recommendation -- or directing Staff, rather, in terms of what to develop as part of Phase II, again, in the brevity, I don't think we covered enough of the bases to fully describe how we went from a base condition to the three to four hundred million dollars that would be proposed for a pooled fund and that that's all the risk that is left with respect to the regulatory programs that you are directing we put in place.

So that's one of the things, I think, we said, in fact, when we met with some of the industry representatives. It was pretty clear that the report had not stepped through that so that it was understandable with -- because of the brevity that we

1 utilized.

But with that, I would like to turn to Bill to address your specific question.

MR. ORR: Thanks, Ted.

Real quickly, in terms of looking at the numbers, first of all, in pulling the numbers together in the split between what could be addressed through the regulations and what may require a pooled fund, Staff has made an attempt in any of the options that we've presented to match up how much exposure there is, how much is addressed through the regulations, and what's left.

And so as far as double-counting and some of those notions, we've tried to present balanced options for all of the recommendations that we've made. And so, for example, in regard to the numbers that are in the report today, the range that we've presented for post-closure maintenance, the \$100 million level is essentially what would be left at 30 X. That's the lowest level that we've done through our analysis. That analysis is based on the actual post-closure maintenance cost estimates that have been prepared for all 282 landfills. We feel good about those numbers; we feel good about those estimates.

In regard to the high end, as I think Glen

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Acosta indicated, the high end for post-closure maintenance would include the standard defaults, but it would also include the divestiture default.

Now, in the case of the option that the Board's directives move ahead with, with the 30 X, stepping down to 15, the Board has addressed divestiture default, so that comes off the table. So, again, it narrows that range. That leaves us, given the Board's direction last month, with -- out of the \$5.6 billion in exposure -- an estimate of between one and two hundred million dollars default exposure. I think we've done a great job.

Moving on to the corrective action side, the numbers that we have are more estimate related than actual cost estimates that have been prepared.

There's a couple of reasons for that: One of them is that the current water quality corrective action is fairly narrowly construed. It's only a certain kind of thing. If you get a leak in a landfill, how long would it take for that leak to be detected, how much would it cost to fix that. That's currently the basis for the reasonably foreseeable water quality corrective action. So it's a fairly narrow band of activities.

The other part is only about half the

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landfills have that number in place, and so we can tell you what that is for those landfills, and that's where the \$134 million came from. That's how much is actually assured if you total that 46 percent of the landfills that have those reasonably foreseeable corrective actions in place. That's a real number.

In regard to the \$1.8 billion, that was using the financial exposure model that was developed by ICF, the contractor, from small, medium, and large corrective actions at small, medium, and large landfills, using the default rates that we've talked about for several months. And it was the frequency and the type of corrective action, and to the extent that it's available, the costs were validated through Staff surveys, looking at corrective actions over the last 15 years, and they were in that ballpark. So that's where the \$1.8 billion came from.

Where the \$700 million came from for major maintenance was we took the real cost estimates that have been prepared for closing the landfill, and our assumption was that 90 percent of the costs, typically, of closing a landfill is replacing the cover. And, if you had to replace the cover, it would be least as expensive as that. And so we took the real cost estimates. We again ran it through the

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financial exposure model over that 100-year period that we've used consistently throughout our analysis. You don't actually have a final cover failing or needing to be replaced until you place it, and so there's a number of the landfills that are still open that are going to be open for that 100-year period. So those, essentially, are not part of that failure analysis because the cover's not even in place. So that's where the first reduction is.

And then beyond that, it uses the frequencies of once every 200 years for the replacement of that cover. That could either be as a result of a failure, like early on in the life of the landfill, or it could be when the final cover wears out and can no longer be repaired or -- by just doing a part of it. So that was sort of the assumptions that went into coming up with that figure.

So put it all together -- and the Board has addressed through its current regulatory proposal the vast majority of the combined corrective action and post-closure maintenance cost, and that leaves that 300 to 400 million dollars left that could be addressed through a pooled fund, and there's really not much more through the regulatory approach that we could do to lower that number below that.

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CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Can I ask a follow-up? Okay. So point of clarification because I understand the first part. As far as the 1.8 and the corrective action, what we heard that I haven't heard before through Staff analysis, did that take -- was that modeling done and everything done prior to Phase I, and did that take into account the correct accurate cost analysis of financial assurance, and was that taken into consideration when -- or are those numbers adjusted or correctly reflect Phase I actions that we took as well as -- I think what we were looking for after the workshop is, if we were to do 30 X with a step down 15, would that cover a larger amount or medium amount, negating the need for more corrective action because we cover it? That's two questions. Sorry.

MR. ORR: Let me try the first part. In regard to Phase I, Phase I improves the quality of the post-closure maintenance cost estimates. That's separate from corrective action. We believe that, to some degree, the cost estimates that we currently have are low and as a result of the Phase I regulations as we get the revised cost estimates in, that some of those numbers are going to go up. So I don't think they are currently overestimated. If anything,

they're probably somewhat underestimated. But it really does not have any bearing on the corrective action cost estimates.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, no, but I'm getting to a question that Sheila asked earlier about, you know, when we were looking at some of these financial assurances, it was more trying to right-size it, and that's what we were talking about, right-sizing the different funds to assure the state but not overburden both the ratepayer because, ultimately, it's the ratepayers as well as the stakeholders. So that's my question, and I hadn't heard that before in that analysis, or line of thinking hadn't really come out in my recollection.

MR. ORR: Okay. Well, yeah, I think, as far as -- again, as far as the post-closure maintenance part, you know, I think that that really came into play when it came to the discussion of the need for a contingency in addition to that. I think we felt that that was an extra thing that we had already addressed. I think we're in good shape regarding post-closure maintenance.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: But we're hearing that we are layering and layering and layering and layering, so I'm trying to get back to what we were --

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what the intention is and where maybe we've overlayered or maybe we need to delayer and spread things a little differently.

MR. ORR: In regard to -- in regard to post-closure maintenance, I think that the residual amount that we've talked about, that one to two hundred million dollars, is a small amount of that \$5.6 billion that we've estimated. And, really, I think the decision on the Board's part is whether or not we have done enough and that's good enough or do you want to get that remaining amount through the pooled fund.

There's also the discussion that we had quite a bit of last month or -- well, going back for a number of months in terms of the cost-effective amount between 15 X and 30 X. And I think that if the Board wants to discuss further where that "sweet spot" is, it's in that range in terms of -- but in terms of what's cost-effective to the landfill operators versus what should be addressed through the pooled fund, you know, that's something that the Board could talk about more in terms of refining that.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. We've come to the point -- Chuck had a follow-up comment. I think we still have some questions and comments, but we have

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1	reached the time on the clock where we need to take a
2	five-minute break for the Staff, and our very generous
3	court reporter needs to have her fingers take a break.
4	So, actually, given that it's 11:15, five
5	minutes enough?
6	THE REPORTER: That's fine.
7	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: We'll just take a
8	seventh inning stretch and come back for the rest in
9	about five minutes.
10	(Whereupon, a recess was taken from
11	11:12 a.m. to 11:24 a.m.)
12	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: We're going to call this
13	meeting back to order.
14	Kristen, can you call the roll.
15	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Kuehl?
16	BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Here.
17	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Laird?
18	BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: Here.
19	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Migden?
20	BOARD MEMBER MIGDEN: Here.
21	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Mulé?
22	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Here.
23	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Brown?
24	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Here.
25	Thank you, Kristen.

Okay. Chuck? I invited people to come back for clarification or additional information during this dialogue and discussion and as we continued to ask questions, and Chuck has taken me up on my offer.

So, please.

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MR. HELGET: Madam Chair, Members of the Board. Chuck Helget, representing Republic Services.

There was an earlier dialogue between Board Member Kuehl and Glen Acosta that I would like to step into, if I may, for a moment. You asked, I thought, a very good question: What do we envision a pooled fund providing funding for?

And there's been a lot of discussion about this, but there really hasn't been anything clear and concise that I think we've really kind of narrowed in on, so it's a pretty broad topic to discuss, but I thought I would at least give you my perception of what we think a pooled fund should be used for. And it really is a fund that we hope never would be used. It's a fund that would be dedicated to those rare defaults that might occur. And, if everyone is doing what they should within the system, that fund is there as a backup insurance policy for the state. And that, again, the best insurance policy, I believe, is one that's never used.

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The other part that I'd like to wander into a little bit is -- cautiously and carefully -- into the corrective action side of the equation and would like to also submit to you that we talk about replacing a cap on a landfill. And from industry's perspective, we're saying that that is unforeseeable, it would be a rare, rare occurrence. Could some damage occur to a cap? Certainly. But should that cap be continuously maintained and repaired throughout the process? Absolutely.

A total cap failure, at least in my view, would actually be one of those occurrences that probably would be covered under the default side. I mean, if a total cap failure occurred without -- couple of situations could result: A cap failure occurs today at one of our landfills. Republic Services would stand up and pay for replacement of that cap, whatever the cost is. If a cap failure occurred to someone who does not have the financial resources to pay for that, then what you would probably end up with is a default.

And so I guess in my view when we start talking about cap failure, we've stuffed that into the category of corrective action, and I think we should not have. I think that is such a rare occurrence

that, in fact, that is -- with a pooled fund in place,
that is one of those situations that gets covered by
default.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I appreciate the comments, but we don't have a pooled fund in place. And given the fact that the legislation failed once and could -- you know, every two years, we have 57 new members of the legislature -- could definitely fail again.

So it seems to me that what we're looking at in terms of corrective action is some guarantee that there are funds available for something that goes beyond everyday maintenance.

The range for corrective action is actually higher, the top end of the range, for estimates on the -- from the models on corrective actions, it's higher than the cost of the total cap -- cover replacement.

So, again, I think what we're trying to do is to protect the state as much as possible from having to pay for, you know, anything. And what we did was we got it down to where the state might be liable for \$300 million if things go wrong and not even if everything goes wrong.

So I think in terms of corrective action,

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it's hard to explain in a way because it's not necessarily tied to an actual failure of -- or a cap replacement, it's really sort of tied to a median number, which at the moment equates with cap replacement. So we could choose a higher number but decided not to. So we might want to look at that again because I think it's gotten us into a discussion on how, "Well, this just isn't going to happen and, therefore, we don't need to put this money in," when what we're really looking for is an adequate guarantee in the corrective action arena for that which exceeds regular maintenance.

MR. HELGET: If I may respond to a couple of points. Again, I would harken back to one of my comments that were made earlier about the accuracy of the numbers, and Bill has done a very good job, I think, of clarifying in some cases that the numbers have changed and will probably continue to change.

I believe I'm not quoting you directly,
Bill, and correct me if I'm wrong here, but one thing
you did say is that corrective action estimate, the
several billion dollars in corrective action, was
pretty much an estimate, it's not a hard and fast
number. There's a lot of ifs and what ifs that went
into calculating that number.

So I would submit to you that, while you believe you've picked the mid range number, my concern is that the extremes aren't necessarily that accurate and that we're ending up with a mid range number that, at least in our view, is perhaps a top end number.

And I appreciate the dialogue and debate on that because I think we could -- if we sat down, I think we could show with a little bit more accuracy what that range really truly is.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Well, I think everybody ought to remember that there's going to be a public comment period on the proposed regulations, potential changes, potentially another public comment period if the changes are significant enough. This is a letter to the legislature.

And although it's -- I remember how necessary it always was for advocates to make their points wherever a microphone opened up because otherwise we're afraid the decision-makers didn't quite know they were serious, and I really appreciate that from everybody. This is obviously, as the Chair said, not your last or even one of your, you know, latest opportunities to do this.

And I think what we're saying to the legislature is we have fulfilled the requirements of

the legislation. And perhaps, you know, maybe we need to clarify so that they really get it. We're now going into a public comment period which we just put off. So there's going to be plenty of opportunity for more substantive dialogue about the regulations, but I appreciate everybody needs to make their point every time a point can be made. But we're not done yet with this. We're simply saying to the legislature, Here's where we are and what we've put out for comment.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Sheila.

And that's -- you know, I think everybody realizes that, but this is a long process, so -- I mean, not long. It's been a long process, and we still have the comment period; the regs haven't gone out. We're just sort of grappling with what to send to the legislature that accurately reflects where the Board is. So Glen wants to speak also.

So I don't know if you have a wrap-up comment, Chuck, or another question.

MR. HELGET: Very quick wrap-up comment.

Just, again, support the "s" in the word "fund." I
think that's a major concession to Mr. Mohajer, if
nothing else. And that's what we've envisioned. I
don't think that it is something that we've not ever
envisioned, that this would have to be a single fund.

I think we've talked about the various options, including a voluntary fund.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: We have, and I think those are the kind of clarifications that we initially started talking about although we've expanded the kind of discussion today, but we have talked about multiple funds. We have talked a lot of different things and didn't think we needed, in this document, to really go through that lengthy analysis of one and the other because we hadn't finalized it. That's kind of a discussion for the future. And as both Sheila and Rosalie have mentioned, this is just a report to the legislature, this is not us creating a pooled funds or any such thing, so — but it's a step in the process, and there's many more to go.

So I appreciate that, and I will ask -invite Glen up for a couple comments, and I know
Rosalie has a couple of questions, so --

MR. ACOSTA: Thank you, Madam Chair. Glen Acosta with L.A. County Sanitation Districts.

And just a follow-up comment on the non-water quality corrective action. The stakeholders had a variety of workshops on this very topic, and one of the things that was done was to talk about what would be a non-water quality corrective action, how

much would it cost, and so on.

And in one of those workshops, it was determined that in almost all cases the non-water quality corrective action cost would be lower than that of a water quality estimate. So that was the basis for saying, "Well, if it's always going to be lower than the water quality, why not just have one fund and you can tap into it because the fund is large enough, and then you can pay it back over a certain time period."

So it's not more than the water quality.

It's -- through all the stakeholder input, it's less than. And so I just want to put that in relative terms. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Hold on.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: So if I insure my entire car and it costs less to replace auxiliary equipment that was not included with the car, I shouldn't up my insurance because the total value is more? I mean, we're adding the potential to pay for events that are not covered by the Water Board.

MR. ACOSTA: And I understand that point, and that's why in the letter that you saw we appreciated that point and said, Okay, if you really want two funds, that's fine as long as it's a

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reasonable and foreseeable event and coverage -- and money would put in or financial assurance would be set aside for that event. And so replacing the entire cap, we don't see that as a reasonably foreseeable event.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Thank you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you, Glen.

Anything before we ask further questions?

(No audible response.)

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Rosalie?

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Thank you, Madam Chair.

I think, really, my questions and comments will be addressed better during the public comment period, but since I did ask these questions of Staff and they provided a response to all of this yesterday, I think I'll just use this opportunity to ask a further question.

Basically, I had asked Staff to basically identify what activities are covered under post-closure maintenance and then what activities would be covered under the corrective action. And so the question I have for Staff -- and I think Glen Acosta and Herman had alluded to this is -- if the cap repair and partial replacement are included in the post-closure maintenance activities -- which again we

have the 30 X, rolling 30 X, which we can step down to 15 X -- if those activities are included as ongoing maintenance for 30 years-plus, then why would a full cap replacement be anticipated in corrective action? I mean, to me, that's almost counterintuitive that we're saying that even though we're maintaining this cap ongoing indefinitely, then we're saying also, though, that, "Well, even though we're maintaining it, we think we're going to have to replace it at some point in the future." And so that's what I am having trouble with, you know, how -- why are we using the cap replacement as a basis for non-water quality corrective action?

MR. RAUH: Well, I'll give a general response, and then to the extent that Bill wants to chip in with more specifics.

I think that as we look at the kind of routine maintenance that's covered under post-closure maintenance, typically this is the kind of activity that may result in a periodic reseating of the cover, dealing with minor grading issues associated, but that is the kind of maintenance that typically is carried out as part of post-closure maintenance. It might also include repairing a small rip or tear if it's in the cover material if you have liners being used in

the cover.

When we look at corrective action where we're talking about a total replacement of the cover, a number of different issues could cause that. And if I skip back quickly to post-closure maintenance, the funds are not set aside to do that over the entire hundreds and hundreds of acres of the site each year, they are prorated to do a small portion each year. So that's one of the reasons why, when you have a relatively small amount each year for planned maintenance, it's not going to be enough if you have a major problem with a cap.

And going into what kinds of problems could be dealt with under the notion of a full cap replacement, for landfills that are using some sort of liners -- material, for example -- under the soil, one of the things that I think we're concerned about is that most of these materials have relatively short lives of warranty; in other words, the manufacturers are not saying these materials are going to last a hundred years, they're saying they might last ten or five. Now, we all hope they're going to last longer than that, but a cap of that type, you'd see the material, generally, degrade consistently across the entire landfill, you wouldn't see it just be destroyed

in one area and then destroyed in another area where you might be able to patch it with these small amounts of maintenance that you provided.

So one of the reasons for using a cap as a an alternative — cap replacement as an alternative would be in that situation where you've reached a point — it might be 50 years out, it might be 75 years out — where this material is gone and you have to replace — or its effectiveness is gone and you have to both remove all the soil cover and vegetation and put one of these types of caps down, so — and that also might occur to soil over time as well.

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: But I guess for me, it's almost counterintuitive because we're saying we're maintaining the cap. So if there are problems with the cap in the post-closure maintenance piece of our financial assurances, there is funding there to handle it, and that's why we went with the 30, rolling 30 X with a step down to 15 X because, again, there are still financial assurances there to the tune of 15 X, or more, that could address that. I'm just having trouble with -- it's almost like we're saying, "Gee, this first insurance policy of post-closure maintenance probably won't work, so we're going to look at putting a full cap replacement," which is, to

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me, not reasonably foreseeable; that is an extraordinary event or catastrophic event, we're going to put that in under the corrective action.

MR. RAUH: Well, all I would say is that the post-closure maintenance is set aside. We're setting aside funding to do a specific set of routine maintenance kinds of activities, and they're not viewed to be corrective action.

You know, an operator could decide that they're going to increase their post-closure maintenance because they see this kind of event occurring with their particular landfill design. And then I think we're not to the point of the specific language in the regulations, but at that point, there could be an offset or alternative for corrective action, but we're not there yet. At this point we're looking at the way these particular post-closure maintenance plans are developed, and they're typically with an amount set aside for maintenance that's relatively small and envisioning not a significant event like that.

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: That's fine. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Here's where I

think we are, and correct me if I'm wrong, please.

This is the report to the legislature. I think we

still have some questions that will come as we develop the regs and in the 45-day comment period and receiving those back and providing direction and there's opportunity to explore some of these issues.

I still am having trouble with the notion of once we did this, it resulted in changes that, you know, we recommend this versus this. So I'm still going to need to grapple with, once we made this decision on financial assurance and assure this much more insurance to the state to cover these actions and whether we adequately or overextended ourselves in the subsequent, but that's me in my own mind. You know, corrective action, is it necessary because we've taken care of that with our action on financial assurance?

I'll hold that for the comment period.

But where we are today is on finding the minor to mid minor revisions to the report to the legislature on our fulfillment of 2296. The legislation is very clear what the Board was to do and report on, and that's what we're going to put in the report. It's not going to contemplate anything beyond that that is still under consideration in our deliberations on the regs because the regs are the regs. We just need to put those in place as well on a separate track.

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So my only concern, Mark, is what we discussed early on is that we do the revisions and we adopt it in Strategic Policy. I don't know that that should be our goal. I think if we look at it in Strategic Policy and want to do it, one week is not going to make a huge difference since we're looking at minor/mid minor. I think we need to make sure that it reflects what we've done and what we want to report to the legislature, so I'm not going to hold us to doing it in Policy. If we choose to do it in Policy, then we choose to do it in Policy, but I think it gives us a week to look at it and then a week to send it over finalized and adopted.

Is that all right with everyone?

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Yes.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Are we going to miss the July deadline?

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, we're going to miss the July 1 deadline with Staff's recommendation currently to make the minor revisions, and that's where I asked Elizabeth if she could -- I mean, you're the senate member and John's the assembly member. I think it's appropriate to let them know that we have a draft of the report, we'd like to make some revisions to it and adopt it in July and send it over in July

1 | but miss the deadline of July 1st.

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BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Is there a revision besides adding the "s"?

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, I think there were some revisions that Ted and Bill alluded to in Bill's presentation and that I've heard from you.

MR. RAUH: That's correct, but they are in the context of just making sure that we're accurately portraying what the Board has done and proposes to do, so there's a sentence here or a few word changes there. I don't see any significant writing here.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Does that have to come back to us?

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Well, if you delegate me to approve it or -- I mean, I think that if they're minor enough changes, then I can make the determination whether it's substantive and needs Board action, and we can certainly circulate it.

BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: If you circulate it, I think that could work too.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: I would rather have us meet the deadline if we can. Even though no one over there is going to really care, I'd like us to meet a deadline. And I think that it's so minor that if we can see it -- and I would really appreciate it if the

changes to the letter are, you know, underlined in my electronic copy so I can kind of see it, but I would feel comfortable having Margo say, Yeah, that's what we discussed, and it can go.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: And then -- okay. And I'll circulate it for everyone to look at and, you know, do strikeout and/or underlining corrections, tracking changes so we can all see them. And I'll review it, circulate to the Members, and then we'll transmit it.

MR. RAUH: Great.

MR. LEARY:

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: We do have the clarification of all reports to the legislature need to go through the administration and through their process, so I will just say, you know, we do need to do that. It's just procedural, but we'll make the July 1st deadline for approval to sending over. Okay?

Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Thank you all. Thank you all.

And we have one more item. It is ten to 12:00. Given that it's just one more item -- it is an RMD zone loan -- I'd like to just plow through before we adjourn.

And then I didn't mention prior to this, but

the Board will go into closed session after we finish
with this item.

So I will ask Howard, do you want to start the presentation?

MR. LEVENSON: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Still good morning, Board Members. I'm Howard

Levenson with the Sustainability Program, and we have

before you the last item of the day, which is Item 12,

consideration of the Recycling Market Development

Resolving Loan Program application for Ability Counts.

I'm going to turn it right over to Jeremy Callihan to

make this presentation; it will be pretty brief.

MR. CALLIHAN: Thank you, Howard.

Good morning, Madam Chair and Members of the Board. For the record, my name is Jeremy Callihan.

I'm an assistant loan officer with the Recycling

Market Development Zone Loan Program.

Ability Counts is a non-profit organization located in Riverside -- the City of Riverside within the Agua Mansa Recycling Market Development Zone. In 1980 Ability Counts was established by Roger Cox and Alan Schwerdt in order to provide individuals with developmental disabilities meaningful vocational training and employment. One of their largest programs is for recycling used plastic hangers that is

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provided to them by retail stores within the region.

The employees first take the hangers that are provided to them, and they sort them between the ones that are useable and the ones that are not useable. Hangers that are reuseable are packaged up and resold to the retail stores for second- and third-time uses.

Hangers that are not reusable are placed into a granulator, and they are broken down into residual plastics and metals. At that point the plastic and metal is separated and sold to various end-users.

If you will notice on page 2 of the agenda item, there's a table labeled "Diversion and Jobs."

This is strictly for their recycling program that

Ability Counts has. One change to note is that in the "Jobs," it is listed as 100 current employees to increase by 30 for a total of 130. There are actually currently 210 employees working for the recycling program at Ability Counts. This loan would increase that to between 30 and 75 new employees for a total of 240 to 285 new employees.

Receiving this loan would have a great positive impact for Ability Counts but also the disabled community located within the greater

Riverside and Orange County areas.

This is Ability Counts' second loan, and it's a request for \$685,000 for working capital. They plan to use the money to make facility improvements to help with their expanded recycling plastic hanger process but also to improve some of the facilities for their increase in employees.

On June 4th our loan committee met and

approved the loan with a 4-to-3 vote. The three "no" votes were over concern about the current status of the state's budget for fiscal year '09 and 2010.

That's mainly because Ability Counts does receive from the state. This had no reflection on the business itself and how they operate things, it was strictly based off of concerns for the current budget.

Staff recommends that the Board approve
Option No. 1 and adopt Resolution No. 2009-85 and
approve an RMDZ loan to Ability Counts, Incorporated.

Unfortunately, the program director for Ability Counts was unable to attend the meeting today due to a family emergency. And this concludes my presentation. If you have any questions, I'll try and answer them as best I can. Thank you.

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BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Okay. In the cover letter from Howard, it indicates that the loan approval would be conditioned on receipt of a letter from DDS, essentially saying we're going to continue the level of funding or some funding to Ability Counts. That's a little unclear. But I don't see the condition in the resolution, so we're not -- if we approve the loan in the resolution as crafted, I don't see that condition.

MR. LEVENSON: Member Kuehl, we often do include conditions within the loan documents. We'd be happy to be more specific with the adoption of this resolution and add a phrase that --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Here's the thing: The resolution says "Whereas" -- and this is not any reflection on Ability Counts, which is an excellent program and one that I'm familiar with. It is just that in our resolution, it says "Whereas, the loan committee has considered the creditworthiness of the applicant and has recommended the approval and authorization," that's true on a 4/3 vote. It doesn't say that we are ourselves taking responsibility for conditioning the loan.

MR. LEVENSON: If I could point to -- and I'm not sure this will be sufficient -- but point you

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to the bottom paragraph on that page, the "Now, therefore, be it resolved" paragraph, line 4, "Subject to all terms and conditions contained in the loan agreement to be prepared by Board Staff," et cetera. So I think that covers it in principle; I'm not sure it's explicit enough.

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Okay. I guess if your e-mail is part of the record so that we know what those terms and conditions are, I think we can then approve it.

This is going to be a tough one, given what they did to DDS -- or what they're about to do. But I think for our part, if we condition it on something -- it's a little unclear, though, what the condition says, and maybe we have to see what the language is in the loan document because they may continue to support Ability Counts but not at the exact level that they did before. So I don't know whether that's part of the condition or if it's just a letter from the department saying, "We're going to continue to provide funding to Ability Counts." I think we need to clarify that.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: And that was my follow-up question: To what degree are they reliant on the funding from DDS in order it maintain

operations? I mean, do they need to maintain it at their current level or --

BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Well, they were not comfortable with having that discussed, as I understood it, in detail.

My experience with 501(c)(3) even in the -you know, when our budget gets cut, we go to a -- we
get better foundation funding because we need it. If
we don't get it from the state, sometimes we can step
up -- a major donor even in these days. So even if
they diminish the state funding, it wouldn't
necessarily mean that they were not creditworthy to
repay our loan eventually.

So I like this loan. I really want to be able to make it. And I guess in the conditions, maybe we don't want to hamstring them so much. Maybe we want to ask if the department could issue a letter saying they're continuing to provide funding but not necessarily at last year's level. That's all, if it becomes, you know, sort of the legislative history of our vote up here.

CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Right. Well, and I guess that's to my point. You know, if it has to maintain, whether they're asking for at last year's level, which is unlikely, or whether it can be a

and approved for accuracy. 1 range. 2 MR. BLOCK: I was just conferring with 3 Shelly, and I think the loan committee was not -- and that's probably one of the reasons it's not as 4 5 specific here. They were looking for some assurance 6 of some continued funding that would make it clear 7 that they could repay the loan, but they were not 8 insisting that it be at exactly the same level. They 9 wanted to allow it some flexibility, so, really, 10 it's --BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: If it's in the loan 11 12 document, then we don't have to specify a level of 13 funding but that we want the department to say that 14 they're continuing to provide funding. MR. BLOCK: At a level that we deem 15 indicates they'll be able to repay the loan, so 16 17 there's some judgment involved on our part. BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: But are you asking DDS 18 to make that distinction? 19 20 MR. BLOCK: No. That would be us. 21 BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Okay. 22 The only other question CHAIRPERSON BROWN: 23 I had -- and we may not -- given the last paragraph, 24 we may not need to, but we can always add in the 2.5 fourth "Whereas" regarding creditworthiness that

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1	"eligible applicant has recommended to the Board the
2	approval and authorization with conditions as noted in
3	the loan document to the eligible applicant."
4	I mean, I don't know if it's even necessary,
5	given the last paragraph, but we can make that
6	edition, "approval and authorization with conditions
7	as noted in the loan agreement."
8	Are you comfortable with it being just in
9	the last paragraph?
10	BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Sure.
11	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: I am.
12	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Okay. Then scratch
13	that.
14	Any other questions regarding Ability
15	Counts?
16	(No audible response.)
17	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Can I have a motion on
18	the resolution, then?
19	BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: So move.
20	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Second.
21	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: It's been moved by
22	Member Laird, seconded by Member Mulé.
23	Kristen, can you call the roll.
24	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Kuehl?
25	BOARD MEMBER KUEHL: Aye.

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1	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Laird?
2	BOARD MEMBER LAIRD: Aye.
3	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Migden?
4	BOARD MEMBER MIGDEN: Aye.
5	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Mulé?
	BOARD MEMBER MULÉ: Aye.
6	
7	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT GARNER: Brown?
8	CHAIRPERSON BROWN: Aye.
9	The resolution passes. Thank you all very
10	much. We will now go into closed session and see you
11	all later.
12	(The Board went into closed session at
13	12:00 p.m.)
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Please note: These transcripts are not individually reviewed and approved for accuracy. 1 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 2 3 I, HE SUK JONG, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of California, do hereby 4 5 certify: 6 That I am a disinterested person herein; 7 that the foregoing hearing was reported in shorthand by me, He Suk Jong, a Certified Shorthand Reporter of 8 the State of California, and thereafter transcribed 9 10 into typewriting. I further certify that I am not of counsel 11 12 or attorney for any of the parties to said hearing nor 13 in any way interested in the outcome of said hearing. 14 15 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my 16 hand this 29th day of June, 2009, at Sacramento, California. 17 18 19 20 21 22 HE SUK JONG, CSR NO. 12918 23 Certified Shorthand Reporter 24 25